

periodic cyclic  $HP^0 / k$ ,  $\text{char } k = 0 \iff$  de Rham cohomology

If have integral structure, then get Gauss-Manin connection on bundle of  $HP^0$  over moduli space!

In noncommutative case, how to do this?

Toën proposes  $K_{\text{top}}$  defined /  $\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $K_{\text{top}} \otimes \mathbb{C} \simeq HP^0$ ?

Connes integration:

A assoc algebra /  $\mathbb{C}$ ,  $A \rightarrow \text{End } \mathcal{H}$  Hilbert space representation,  
 $F \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{H})$ ,  $F^* = F$ ,  $F^2 = 1$  involution, split  $\mathcal{H}$  into  $\pm 1$  eigenspaces

Consider a Fredholm module:  $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\forall a$ ,  $\text{Tr} |[a, F]|^N < \infty$ .

$\Rightarrow$  define an "integration" functional on  $HP^0$

periodic cyclic chain  $\sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{\alpha} a_0^\alpha \otimes \dots \otimes a_{2n}^\alpha u^n$  (closed for diff!  $b+uB$ )  
 (even degree case)

$$\downarrow$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^n} \text{Tr} (a_0^\alpha [F, a_1^\alpha] \dots [F, a_{2n}^\alpha])$$

• trace converges for  $\forall n \geq \frac{N}{2}$ .

This integration takes transcendental values.

NB:  $A = A_0 \otimes \mathbb{C}$ ,  $A_0$  def<sup>n</sup> /  $\mathbb{Q}$ :

functional on  $HP(A_0)$ :  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vect space  $\rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

• Ex:  $A = C^\infty(X)$ , spinor bundle,  $F = \text{sign}(D)$  ( $= D \cdot \sqrt{DD^* - 1}$ )  
 Dirac operator.

• Ex: residue:  $\int_{|x|=1} \frac{dx}{1-P(x)} = \int a_0 da_1$ ,  $a_0 = \frac{1}{1-P(x)}$ ,  $a_1 = x$   
 polynomial

Saturated dg-category  $C \rightsquigarrow \dim HP^n < \infty$

$C = D^b \text{Coh}(X)$  smooth proper  $k = \mathbb{C} \rightsquigarrow HP^0(C) = H_{dR}^*(X \times \mathbb{P}^\infty)[u^{-1}]$   
 module over  $H^*(\mathbb{P}^\infty) = \mathbb{Q}[[u]]$ ,  $\beta$

Periodicity:  $HP^{n+2} \simeq HP^n \otimes H^2(\mathbb{P}^1)$

$H_{dR}^*(X \times \mathbb{P}^\infty)(i)$  carries a pure Hodge structure.

Q: does  $HP^n$  have a pure Hodge structure of weight  $n$ , in the noncomm case?

Mixed nc motives:

• Ad hoc definition:

1) Mot = category enriched over spectra

objects = saturated dg-cats. over a given field  $k$  ( $\text{char} = 0$ )

morphisms:  $\text{Hom}(C_1, C_2) := \underset{\substack{\text{(connective)} \\ \text{alg.}}}{k\text{-theory spectrum of } \text{Fun}(C_1, C_2)} = C_1^{\text{op}} \otimes C_2$

This  $k$ -theory spectrum has structure of simplicial set.

$n$ -simplices = families of objects of  $C_1^{\text{op}} \otimes C_2$  parametrized by  $\mathbb{A}^n$ .

2) Mixed nc motives = take triangulated envelope + Karoubi closure.

• G. Takahashi: explanation: a cohomology theory is

$(1, \infty)$ -category of all small triangulated Karoubi-closed dg-cat.  $\xrightarrow[\infty\text{-functor}]{\mathcal{H}}$   $(1, \infty)$ -triangulated cat.  
 $0 \mapsto 0$

st. •  $A \hookrightarrow B \rightarrow B/A \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{H}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(B) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(B/A)$  exact triangle.  
full subcat

• commutes with filtered colimits

For universal cohomology theory  $\mathcal{H}_{\text{univ}}$ ,

$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{H}(\hat{k}), \mathcal{H}(C)) = \text{noncomm. } k\text{-theory spectra.}$

• Ex:  $HP^\bullet$  has these properties

• mixed nc motives as defined above is a subcat. of  $\mathcal{H}_{\text{univ}}$  (in particular, restrict ourselves to saturated dg-cats)

Rmk: Mixed nc motives  $\longleftrightarrow$  Voevodsky  
Full

• Objects in mixed nc motives:

- Twisted complexes [note:  $k$ -theory connective i.e. only in cohom. degrees  $\leq 0$ ]  
 $0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C^i \xrightarrow{F^i} C^{i+1} \xrightarrow{F^{i+1}} C^{i+2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 0$  (deform<sup>n</sup> of  $\bigoplus C^i[-i]$ )  
 $C^i$  saturated dg cat's  
 $F^i: C^i \rightarrow C^{i+1}$  functors  
 $F^{i+1} \circ F^i \sim 0$   $A^1$ -homotopies  
 $A^1$ -hom.  
 $A^2$ -homotopies b/w these  $A^1$ -homotopies, and so on.

• Rmk: Finite diagram of dg-cats & functors, strictly associative:

simplicial set  $S$ ,  $\alpha \in S_0$  vertex  $\mapsto C_\alpha$   
edges  $\mapsto$  functors  
simplices  $\mapsto$  homotopies ...

It seems natural to consider homotopy colimits of such diagrams rather than arbitrary twisted complexes. Would these be good enough?

• Twisted complex  $\mapsto \bigoplus CC^-(C^i)[i]$  negative cyclic complex with total differential

$\Rightarrow HC^-(\dots)$

Conj:  $HC^-$  is a free module over  $k[[\hbar]] = H_{dR}(\mathbb{P}^\infty)$

( $\Leftrightarrow$  degeneration of Hodge-to-de Rham spectral sequence)

NB:  $HC^-(\dots)$  carries all the structures and filtrations expected of Hodge structure, e.g.  $\begin{cases} \text{filtration from } CC^- \\ \text{filtration from twisted complex (truncate to } \bigoplus_{i \geq i_0} C^i \end{cases}$

Ex:  $X$  smooth proper  $\supset D_1, D_2$  smooth divisors,  $D_1 \cap D_2 = \emptyset$

$$\Rightarrow D^b \text{Coh}(D_1) \xrightarrow{(i_1)^*} D^b \text{Coh}(X) \xrightarrow{(i_2)^*} D^b \text{Coh}(D_2)$$

-1                      0                      1

get mixed Hodge structure on  $H^k(X - D_1, D_2)$ .

(baby example:  $X = \mathbb{P}^1$ ,  $D_1 = 2$  pts,  $D_2 = 2$  pts).

should extend to:  $D_1, D_2$  normal crossings.

• Object  $\bullet \in \mathcal{C}$  saturated cat.

$\Rightarrow$  form twisted complex  $\dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$

$$\Rightarrow K_0^{\text{deg}}(C) \rightarrow \pi_0 \left[ \text{holim} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{HC}^-(C) \\ \downarrow \\ K_{\text{top}}(C) \rightarrow \text{HP}(C) \end{array} \right) \right]$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{HP}^1(C) / F^1 \text{HP}^1 + K_{\text{top}}^1 \rightarrow H_{\text{delym}}^0(C) \rightarrow \underbrace{K_{\text{top}}^0 \cap F^0 \text{HP}^0}_{\text{Hodge classes}}$$

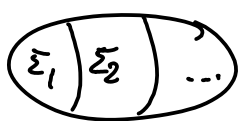
$$H_{\text{dR}}^{\text{odd}}(X) / \bigoplus_{p \geq q} H^{p,q} + H_B^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$$

Group of intermediate Jacobians

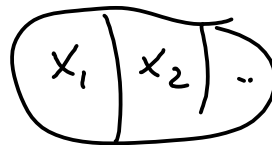
• On A-model:  $X_i \quad X_{i+1} \quad \dots$  symplectic mflts (singular)

$X_i = \cup X_{i,\alpha}$ ,  $X_{i,\alpha}$  sympl. of some dimension

$\rightsquigarrow$  holom. curves  $\Sigma$  where  $\Sigma = \sqcup \Sigma_i$ ,  $\Sigma_i \rightarrow X_i$  holom.



$\mapsto$



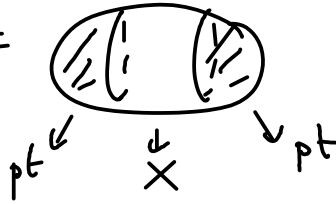
cf. Wehrheim-Woodward

Remark: this is how a twisted complex of saturated categories naturally comes up in the A-model!

$$\dots \rightarrow F(X_i) \xrightarrow{L_i} F(X_{i+1}) \xrightarrow{L_{i+1}} \dots$$

Ex:  $L_1, L_2 \subset X$ ,  $L_1 \cap L_2 = \emptyset$ , build:  $pt \rightarrow X \rightarrow pt$ ,

$$\Sigma = \mathbb{P}^1 =$$



$\Leftrightarrow$  cylinders with  $\partial C \subset L_1 \cup L_2$ .

Multiple over contribution:

$$\sum \frac{1}{n} \exp(-(\text{Area of cyl.})n) = \log(1 + e^{-\text{Area}}).$$

log suggests there should be a mixed H. structure.

(	<u>Rank:</u>	$(X^\vee, D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_n)$	<u>mirror</u>	$X$	(n superpotentials)	)
		$\sum D_i = -k_X$		$\downarrow$	$H^*(X) \simeq H^*(X^\vee - \cup D_i)$	
		mixed HES on		$\mathbb{C}^n$	extend over $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$	
		$H^*(X^\vee - \cup D_i)$			monodromy at $\infty \dots$ induces filtrations	
					$\leadsto$ mixed Hodge structure on $H^*$	

[work out diagrams of categories & functors for restrictions to  $D_i$  & their intersec<sup>ns</sup>.]